## AMUSEMENTS.

BEW STADT THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bowery-Cheva lier; or, The French Jack Sheppard; and the Monn

DOWERY THEATRE-Frolic of the Fairles, Maniac Lover, and Jack Robinson and his Monkey. BROADWAY THEATRE—Flash of Lightning. Matines

on Saturday.
WORRELL SISTERS' NEW YORK THEATRE, 728 and TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery, oppo-

site Spring street—New Troupe of Minstrels in a novel and unequalled programme. ALLACK'S-Lottery of Life, with an excellent distributten of characters.

DODWORTH HALL, Broadway, June 29-A series of





TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1868.

Grant's Alleged Waste of Life. Gen. GRANT has been repeatedly charged with an extravagant waste of life in the conduct of his campaigns, and particularly in that one which resulted in the overthrow of Lee's army. But it is an interesting and instructive fact that the casualties incurred by the Army of the Potomac, during its career from Bull Run up to the failure of the Mine Run campaign, at the end of 1863 (a period in which, notwithstanding the partial victories of Antietam and Gettysburg, it gained no substantial success over its hardy and persistent antagonist), were greatly in excess of those incurred by it while under Grant's im-

mediate command. The only satisfactory recompense for the loss of life incurred in warfare is victory followed by the triumph of the cause for which war is undertaken. Considered in the light of this principle, and not forgetting that GRANT was in command of all the armies, and therefore could not regulate details for any of them, the following carefully prepared statement, drawn from official sources, ought to put an end to the charge of butchery and needless waste of life, so unjustly made against the greatest as well as the most humane General of his time.

LOSSES BEFORE GRANT TOOK COMMAND.

Names of Battles.	Killed	Wounded	Missing	Total
Bull Run Ball's Bluff. Drainsville	481 233 7	1,011 206 61	1,450 455 8	2,952 944 71
Yorktown. Williamsburg. Hanover Court House. Fair Oaks. Stewart's Raid round the Ar-	456 58 800	1,400 344 3,627	874 1,222	2,258 397 5,739
Boven days from Mechanics- ville to the Potomac	1,582	7,709	165	165 15,249
South Mountain	115 80 2,010	1,234 418 120 0,416	11,588 1,043	1,568 4:3 11,781 12,468
Shepherdstown and Pursuit. Fredericksburg. Gettysburg. Second Bull Run campaign.	200 1,152 2,884 8,000	9,101 18,709 17,000	8,234 6,443 10,000	15,487 22,946 30,000
Chancellors ville	150	18,197	1,700	1,000
Retreat to Washington	100	800 700	100	2,500 400 1,000
	16,145	80,668	44,100	144,118

Names of Battles.	Kunod	Founded.	Missing	Total
Wilderness.  Spottsylvania and North Au- ness.  Cold Harbor Fetersburg Weldon Road Petersburg Mine. Deep Bottom and North of	8,288 2,298 1,705 1,198 604 419	19,278 9,096 9,042 6,553 2,454 1,679	6,784 606 2,406 1,614 2,217 1,910	29,850 11,988 13,158 9,605 6,315 4,008
James River. Near Petersburg, Aug. 18, 22, Near Ream's Station, Aug. 25 Chapin's Farm, Aug. 25. Batcher's Run, Oct. 27. Second Hatcher's Run, Feb. 6 Fort Steadman. Hatcher's Run and Five	400 212 117 141 156 232 171	2,500 1,155 546 788 1,047 1,062 1,236	2,100 8,176 1,769 1,736 609	5,000 4,543 2,432 2,653 1,903 1,254 2,300
Forks, March 29 to April 9. Assault on Petersburg Ap. 2 Deatenville. Farmville and High Bridge	1,000 250 250	4,196 4,000 750 750	968	5,776 5,900 1,000 1,000

During the battle of Bull Run, McClellan's movement to Richmond, Pope's retreat to Washington, the campaigns of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, and Mine Run, with the various marches and counter-marches between the Rapidan and Washington, not counting operations in the Valley, nor the cavalry raids, the Army of the Potomac lost, first and last, 16,145 killed, 80,663 wounded, 44,160 missing, or an aggregate of 144,118 hors de combat! Of these, 52,096 were lost under McClellan, the most cautious and the most unfortunate commander the army ever had.

It must be said of these losses, that while they resulted in holding the rebel army in check, yet by having correspondingly lowered the efficiency of the army, they contributed indirectly, but largely to the excess of loss incurred during the final campaign. Notwithstanding this fact, and the essential change in the nature of the fighting, due to the persistency with which the rebel General covered his men by intrenchments before giving battle, the aggregate loss of the forces acting under GRANT's immediate command (not counting operations in the Shenandoah Valley-they being fairly offset by those of Banks, Shields, Milroy, Kelly, and others), during the overland campaign, from the Rapidan to Petersburg, with the siege of Petersburg and all the battles incident thereto, up to the final surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court House, was 13,061 killed, 66,452 wounded, 26,988 missing-aggregate 106,501

ville

From this it is evident that the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the James lost nearly 40,000 fewer men after GRANT took command than they lost before that time. The contrast between the captures made and advantages gained in the two periods is still more striking, but needs no illustration.

A Poetical View of Politics. A young gentleman of Williamsburgh. who has perused THE SUN for the past three years, and who writes us that " he must acknowledge that the biggest part of his knowledge sprang from that valuable paper," kindly forwards us for publication a piece of his composition. "It is one of my first," he says; "my age is young, it being but twenty-one." He then goes on to speak of himself and his composition in a strain of attractive modesty. "The said piece," he says, " may appear to your eyes not worthy of insertment, however, I concluded to send it to you leaving it to your own judgment. If you fancy it worthy of inserting, you can do so; if, however on the contrary you can cast it away among your

In reply this interesting note, we hasten that the piece in question t ems to me eminently worthy of insertment. We so close? That is the question which arises, acres with all the opinions which are i when we find the House agreeing to a remission

expressed in it ; but-that is no reason for keeping it from the public. It is as follows: There is a man whose name is SALMON P. CHASE, Who is out for the Presidential race, He (Chase), the Democracy would like to deceive, But the Democrats in a better man believe. There is one, and PENDLETON is his name. For his exertions haven't been in vain; He to the Democracy has proved himself like a man, For with him alone win we can.

Money will be plenty, the Treasury won't be robbed of its gold; It will bring the poor man less burden than that which he now has to hold. Ev'ry poor man ought to learn to know, That to vote for PENDLETON it would bring things so. The rich man would be deprived of his interest, i.e., in

May he be nominated, and elected in November next !

If so the country will be granted a rest.

gold, That would bring rejoicing to every poor house-hold. ULYSES S. GRANT may be a good-enough man, But he made a great mistake in accepting the Repub-

lican nomination.

Were he to remain where he is, it would be better by May G. H. PENDLETON shine like that of an evening

There are some points in these stanzas to which we feel ourselves bound in duty to enter our emphatic protest. While we agree with our friend of Williamsburgh that ULYSSES S. GRANT is a good-enough man, or rather that he is a very good man indeed, we are not prepared to admit that he made a very great mistake in accepting the Republican nomination. Every American citizen wants to be President; we dare say that our correspondent, though only twenty-one, has his soul filled with such a noble ambition; and supposing Gen. GRANT to share this universal feeling, there was no way for him to gratify it other than by accepting the nomination of the Republicans. The Democrats had turned against him and wouldn't nominate him, although he had always been a War Democrat. The Republicans, on the other hand, were all for him, not because they wanted him, but because there was nobody else they could elect. So they took him; and as, owing to the unfortunate position of the Democracy during the war, he had got into the custom of acting with the Republicans, he took them. It was an even bargain all around, and no mistake anywhere, unless GRANT should happen to be beaten in November. But he is so much in the habit of winning in every contest, that it seems likely that he will succeed now.

Our correspondent also speaks of another eminent public man in a tone which we think savors of injustice. He says that Judge CHASE would like to deceive the Democracy. This appears to us unfair and erroneous. Judge CHASE would undoubtedly like the Democratic nomination, and has said as much, but no well-judging man will suppose there is any deceit in his saying so. Neither has he practised any deception with regard to his principles. He has constantly affirmed that his platform is State rights, appreciation of greenbacks, subjection of military to civil power, independence of the Judiciary and the Executive, universal suffrage, universal amnesty, and Government aid to repair the desolation of war in the South. If the Democracy take him at all, they must take him with these doctrines. There is no deceit in all this. Indeed, if the Chief Justice had been willing to stoop to a little deceit and double-dealing, his chance of receiving the nomination would have been a great deal better than it now is. We trust, then, that our correspondent will withdraw this imputation, and strike from any revised copy of his poem the objectionable remarks

which we have pointed out. With regard to the result of voting for Mr. PENDLETON, we can only say that if the opinion of our correspondent were generally adopted, no power could prevent his elevation to the Presidency. But the question now is, whether he can be nominated at Tammany all on the Fourth of July; and until that is settled, all speculations as to the effect of his election in November must be regarded as

The drawback, which Congress is inclined to favor, of fifty cents a gallon on spirits manufactured for exportation, may naturally enough suggest the question whether there shall not yet accrue to the national economy some solid compensation for the stupendous frauds of illicit listillation. For one expert in the business of whiskey man-

facture five years ago, there are at least a hundred to-day. Whether our ethics revolt at the reflection or no, it is a vast industry, of practical interest to the grain producer, the sugar planter, the importer and refiner of sugars, and kindred trades, besides giving employment to tens of thousands of skilled, partially skilled, and unskilled laborers. All this, too, before the Government claim is levied, or the vast army of retailers come into the count at all, to share in the enormous aggregate profits. What these profits must be after the five-cent, and ten-cent, and twenty-cent consumers have paid their fine and had their fill, can only be vaguely guessed at, even with all the experience we have gained of the traffic from the exposure of the revenue frauds n the public courts. On the basis of retail prices, the liquor trade of the country can hardly be less than fifteen hundred millions a year. The retailer, by adulteration, dilution, and what not, ordinarily looks for a profit of cent per cent, and, barring accidents and insolvent customers, we apprehend he gets it. The manufacturer, the commission merchant, and wholesale dealer have not by any means the same chance. Those who evade the tax still offer to such retailers as they can trust a kind of molasses-whiskey for 75 cents a gallon. The manufacturer or wholesale dealer, who disposes of his stuff in bond, and who must consequently have paid the Government toll, can scarcely compete with these private distillers the chief recommendation of whose brand is that it never saw the sight of the gauger. The private manufacturer, it is true, runs manifold risks, but our internal revenue history shows most conclusively that it pays to run these risks; to bribe officials of every degree; and to suffer periodical or occasional condemnation at the hands of the Government inspector. Hence, the enormous proportions of the illicit traffic which has bred experts in endless variety from one side of the country to the other. Why should not these experts henceforth become legitimate producers! Half a century or less ago, every other hillside cabin in Ireland, from Wicklow to Donegal, and from Kerry to Carrickfergus, was a sign-post for the independent lover of real poteen, who scorned to pay tribute to an alien Government. Those, however, were the days when the British tax gatherer and the British economist were mere beginners, or little better, at the excise business. They have learned it of later years, and while the free still of the mountains has almost ceased to be an institution, the Irish distiller is a famous fellow the world over, and Irish poteen is the delight of tipplers from China to Peru and back

again. Why should not a foreign trade in American bourbon be born and nourished under cir-

cumstances in which the analogies promise to be

of the 50 cent tax in favor of the exporter. It may be said that it would be hard to get a decent foreign market for much of the poison that is readily swallowed and paid for as honest liquor here. But that is by no means so certain. How much of the wine that the stomach of Europe rejects do we enlightened people gulp down and smack our lips over every day and every year ? Let us give heed to experience, and see if we cannot make a host of honest producers or manufacturers out of the whiskey rogues.

The headquarters of Mr. Pendleton's friends, it is announced, are at the Fifth Avenue The headquarters of Gen. Hancock's friends are reported to be at the same house. Moreover, one of our reporters announces that there is no little coquetting going on between the Pendleton and the Hancock men. May not these two points be put together as showing something of the ultimate voice of the Convention that is to assemble at Tammany on the 4th prox.? If Mr. Pendleton has just enough votes not to be nominated, and Gen. Hancock holds a respectable ninority at his disposal, will not the two interests make the requisite two-thirds?

A number of the prominent citizens of this

refer it to the reporters for verification, merely observing that if true, it is a pretty strong indication of where his sympathies lie.

The revolution in the Board of Councilmen, in obedience to the decision of the Court of Appeals, opens an interesting and important question as to the legality of the acts of the Councilmen ousted by the Court of last resort. A great number of jobs, such as paving, street regulating, and the like, have been consummated within the period during which the late Council was (as now declared) an unlawful body. Naturally, the question comes up, are the acts of an illegal body good law? One of the Aldermen has already moved for an inquiry into this nice the haunters of the City Hall to get at the exact situation. If the acts of the late Board of Councilmen should be held illegal, there will be a lively fluttering among the members of the ring and their outside friends.

The recent death of MATTHEW VASSAR, of Poughkeepsie, while in attendance upon a meeting of the officers of the noble educational institution which he himself had founded, is one of those incidents which rarely occur, but which, for that reason, when they do occur, are strikingly impressive. Like Lord Chatham's fall on the floor of the House of Lords, after protesting against the further continuance of the attempt to subdue the United States, it surrounds the last moments of the departed with the halo of martyrdom, and renders his memory imperishable. Another death of the same kind occurred last Wednesday at Detroit. The venerable Dr. DUFFIELD, of that city, while welcoming the delegates to the International Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations, fell, struck with paralysis, and in a few hours was no more on earth. He, too, ended a long and useful life by a death which the most ambitious hero might covet. He fell at his post, in the sight of appreciating thousands, and is sure never to be forgotten.

Partisan detraction and malignity may be expected to go to unusual lengths during the pending Presidential canvass, but a more flagrant instance than one recorded in a recent issue of the Charleston (S. C.) News has seldom been brought to the notice of journalists. That paper states that during the Crystal Palace Exhibition in New York in 1853, Gen. Grant, then a young officer of the United States Army, "distinguished himself by riding a horse into a hat store, and performed other feats, which at last brought him to a court martial," assembled at Fortress Monroe, by which he was found guilty of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." The News continues:

"Informed of the finding, and anticipating its approval, the Captain, for such he was, went at once to Washlucton, called upon the Secretary of War, and made a frank statement of the case. He acknowledged his fault, but said that if punished by the court in the maner he expected, he would be forever disgraced. In consisteration of his position as an officer, and the circumstances connected with his family, he begged permission to resign. The beservelar and the circumstances connected with his family, he begged permission to resign. The beservelar of the formed him that such a such as the such as the contract of the such as the contract of the such of military law, and contract to the rule and practice of the service. But the cofficer begged on, and healty the Secretary yielded; the resignation was allowed, and the soldier became a civil an and a merchant. That officer was feen. Ulysses S. Grant, and the Secretary of War, Jefferson Davis. These are the facts as they were related to us by an officer of the United States army."

The person designated "an officer of the United States army" might have saved himself from officer and a gentleman." The News continues:

ed States army" might have saved himself from the infamy of defaming a brother officer and telling a gross untruth, had he consulted the valuable work recently published by Gen. Cullom, detailing the personal history of the graduates of West Point, and which may be considered authentic. He would have found recorded there, on the authority of official documents, that from 1852 to 1854, within which period the Crystal Palace was inaugurated, Lieut. Grant was stationed at various posts in Oregon and California, and therefore could not possibly have been in New York, or have been tried at Fortress Monroe for improprietics committed in this city. In view of testimony of this kind, the efforts of the Charleston News to injure the reputation of a man who en-joys the confidence of one of the great political parties of the country are contemptible and disgraceful

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

mour's Friends in Caucus-A Nont Bit of Diplomacy-Pendicton's Attempt on Church a Failure-Sundry New Points. There were many busy men in this city yesterday, but we doubt if any one man had more thrust upon him than that indefatigable worker and first-class Democrat, Douglass Taylor. On his devoted head were heaped all manner of anothemas by disappointed applicants for tickets, and innumerable blessings by those to whose counties questions he was able to give an intelligible answer. He was besieged for cards of admission to the Manhattan Club by men who live in New York, and are anxious to enjoy the privileges of that hifalutin institution during the Convention without paying for them. Now it is just about as reasonable to expect Mr. Taylor or any other member to able to expect Mr. Taylor or any other member to violate the rules of the Club as it would be to ask him for admission to St. Peter's particular fold—it can't be did. He was asked more questions about the Convention, about the delegates, about the healt, about the prospects, than any twenty men in the city—and all because he's so confounded good natured, and is popularly supposed to know the inner secrets of the ring. As a matter of fact, he is quite as much in the dark as any of the rest of the Sachemesquers; but we presume even he won't pretend to deny that The Sun is a little shead of the other newspaper men and brethren when we record the great

case make the requisite two-thirds?

A number of the prominent citizens of this city, desiring to express to Gov. Fenton their admiration of his official conduct, addressed him a letter, early in the present month, offering him a public dinner. They particularly mentioned, as subjects for encomium, "the firm stand he has always taken in support of privator rights and the claims of property, in the protection of industrial interests, the alleviation of the burdens of taxation, and consequent amelioration of the condition of the working classes, in the interests of law and preservation of order, and the encouragement of economy in the government of municipalities; in protecting the public health, the public reason, and the claims of property, and the general interests of the people of the State, and his steadfast opposition to schemes of unjust monopoly, and to plans for private aggrandizement at the expense of the public good; his strict investigation of efficial delinquencies, to the end that corropt combinations might be broken up, and his watchful care for the parity of the Legislature and the enforcement of proper laws." The Governor declined the honor, being content with the approval involved in the words with which the offer of it was accompanied.

By special order the House of Representatives takes up to-day the aubject of paying to Rassis the price of the territory of Alaska. It is said that enough votes have been secured in favor of the measure to reader its success certain, and, as we have taken poasession of the property, it would seem that we cannot very well refuse to fulfil the other part of the bargain. But is not the possible mind to know just where Mr. August Belmont and his National Committee stand in the ords to see a good deal of curiosity in debt to foreign nations? If they may bind us to pay 97,800,000 to Russis, they may, some fine day, asadile us with \$100,000,000 for Couls, or some similar purchase. It strikes us that the presentation of the possible mind to know years forced to confess

held in Cincinnati on Sunday night, resolved (i) to nominate Pendieton, and (i) fulling in that, to defeat the nomination of any other Western man, so as to keep the succession open for 1872. This was a big lay-ont, and involved the repeal of the two-thirds rule, and the defeat of Hendricks and his men. The first part of the programme is not likely to be carried out—the other is within the possibilities, particularly as in desperation men often do things they hade to do, and of two evils choose the least, in which event

may again loom up, and the original candidate suggested by Tas Sux turn up the bright particular star. So far as we can judge to-day the Chase mea are jubilent, but why no one seems to know. One prominent newspaper publisher, who "has not been entirely disconnected with Hardenia Revenue service," made himself particularly conspicuous at the New York Hotel last evening, by insisting upon the broad humanitarian basis of Chief Justice Chase, and the immense moral strength he would bring to the party, if he are the conditions and waterfall the conditions and waterfall the conditions are conditionally conspicuous at the New York Hotel last evening, by insisting upon the broad humanitarian basis of Chief Justice Chase, and the immense are conditionally and waterfall the conditions are conditionally as the first prize, and Waterfall the conditions are conditionally as the condition of the first prize, and Waterfall the conditions are conditionally as a condition of the condition of the first prize, and Waterfall the conditions are conditionally as a condition of the c tarian basis of Chief Justice Chase, and the immense moral strength he would bring to the party, if he should be nominated. He continued at this point for some time, when the local editor of a Cincinnati journal shot in a sockdologer thus: "See here, stranger, as I understand it, this is none of your mess any how. What the devil is it to you? Seems to me you internal Radicals are a little too deuced familiar now-a-days. Suppose you stick to your cigar with a button on its end, and leave our part of the ship to us." To which, after the "larf," the benevolent brother acceded, and presently left.

The real strength of Chase, Hancock, Church, and the like, lies not so much in any absolute backing they now have, as in the

WESTERN SCAFFERING that will inevitably come when Felix McClosky and his merry men enforce the two-thirds rule. It is us plain as the nose on Vanderbilt's face that the slaughter will be like the pasteboards in a card house—like the characters in the house that Jack built. If the two-thirds rule kills Fendleton, Fendleton will kill Hendricks, Hendricks will kill Chase, Chase will kill Nelson, Nelson will kill Field; and then, as they say at Jerome Park, "Hoorty for the Field agin the favorite." In the general made each man will catch all the straws he can, and any one of the second grade men may get enough to save himself from drowning. At 7 o'clock last evening a deputation of Hendricks men met a deputation of Englash men in a parior in the Astor House, and for the space of one hour some of the tallest kind of diplomacy was indulged in. The backers of GOV. ENGLISH

GOV. ENGLISH

for the first place on the ticket consist principally in
Gov. English and a few Connecticut cousins; but if
one was to gain his information from the few who do
speak of him in that connection, he would believe
that all hands and the cook were bent and "contarmined" to have English, and uobody else—we don't
know how it is shout the cook, but "all
hands" don't see it. However, the Hendricks people had an idea that they might tickle
English with a complimentary carom, and then cush
ion off, so as to pocket their man. They argued in
favor of that without effect; then they talked VicePresident, but that did'nt suit. Bo the consultation
amounted to nix. President, but that did'nt suit. So the consultation amounted to nix.

But, after all, it is by no means an assured fact that any of the names now prominently mentioned, will secure the approval of the necessary two chirds in the Convention. Indeed, the history of national conventions in the past, affords a most striking illustration of the impolicy of allowing a desired name to become too prominent anterior to the time of nominating. The friends of Pendleton, of Hancock, of Hendricks, and probably of Chase as well, are so unqualifiedly committed to those gentlemen as against the others especially and particularly, that it seems difficult to concieve how they can be brought to stultify themselves by dropping their favorite and joining the ranks of the opposite faction. If any of these gentlemen are to be dropped, it would seem more likely that the concentration that is to secure a nomination will be made on some new man. In this view of the case the friends of Andrew Johnson keep up a good degree of courage. Making no particular present effort, and professedly not wishing his name mentioned in the early doings of the Convention, they anticipate that a great many ballotings will be wasted in slaughtering the above-mentioned prominent candidates; after which they will present the name of their chleftain as a compromise and carry of the spells of victory. Mr. Postmaster-General Randall, who seems to be managing this job, left for Washington last night to report progress at the Cabbinet meeting to-day, after which he will return here with a fully prepared programme, arranged by the joint wisdom of the great Unimpeached's Cabinet.

Judge field is being pushed by his California friends with no little earnestness. Of course he has no expectation of securing the nomination unless everybody clae should be laid out; but he hopes to make a respectable show of friends, whose votes will finally be, ostensibly by himself, transferred to Chase, in consideration for which little favor, in the event of Mr. Chase's lection, the mounted to nix.

But, after all, it is by no means an assured fact that

Bird's-Eye View of the Situation Ser

There are a good many Southern politicians now There are a good many sourcer pointcass now here, including many ex-officers of prominence of the old Southern army. These gentlemen are less radical in their ideas than many of their Northern friends. They are very solicitous for the nomination of a man with a good war record, and the formation of a platform of undoubted loyalty. To such they pledge a liberal and effectual support from the reconstructed States.

siberal and effectual support from the reconstructed states.

Speaking of platforms, Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony, the Woman's Rights delegates to the Convention, have been in council with some of the Southern delegates on this subject. After several hours of exhaustive labor at an editorial breakfast up town, a most able and comprehensive document was completed, which will be published exclusively in the Hecotation to-morrow morning. As it is conceded that women are better teachers than men, great results may be looked for from this affiliation. If Socrates could learn wisdom at the feet of the noble dames of Athens, why may not the gifted women of America teach Pendicton the rudiments of reconstruction?

This announcement yesterday that Chief Justice Chase will be in the city during the sitting of the Convention is without foundation. The time of the Chief Justice is engrossed by official duties at Baltimore and Washington, and under no circumstances could he be induced to be here in Convention week. We are requested to state that the Congressional Democratic Executive Committee have secured parlor No. 2 Hoffman House, near the Fifth avenue Hock, as the headquarters of the Committee during the Convention. The following named gentlemen compose the Committee:

CONGRESSIONAL DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. CONGRESSIONAL DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
The Hon. J. R. Doolittle, U. S. Senator, Wisconsin.
The Hon. C. R. Buckalew, U. S. Senator, Pennsylvania.
The Hon. Samuel J. Randall, M. C., Fennsylvania.
The Hon. J. S. M. Humphrey, M. C., New York.
The Hon. Lewis W. Rows, M. C., Illinois.
The Hon. Lewis W. Rows, M. C., Illinois.
The Hon. Lewis W. Rows, M. C., Kentucky.
Jonah D. Hoover, Esq., Washington City.
Charles Mason, Esc.
Gen. Thomas Ewing, Jr.
The Hon. J. R. Doolittle, Chairman.
The Hon. Wm. H. Baruum, Treasurer.
The Hon. Samuel J. Randall, Secretary.

The Soldiers' Convention. The Soldiers' Convention.

The General Committee of Loyal Soldiers and Sallors for the city and county of New York, hold their adjourned meeting to-morrow evening at their headquarters, the Monta Mansion, in Union square, at 8 P. M., to receive the report of sub-Committees, and to complete their preparations for the procession and Convention of the 4th proximo.

Bayonne Yacht Club Regatta.

Bayonne Yacht Club Regatta.

The second annual regatta of this Club came of yesterday, and was one of the most exciting aquatic contests of the season. The Bayonne Club, which is only a little more than a year in existence, numbers among its members some of our most spirited yachtamen. Their club house is delightfully situated on the beach below Saliersville, nearly opposite New Brighton, Staten Island, and in a direct line with the entrance through the Narrows. It consists, on the first floor, of a versuadah overlooking the waters of the bay, a commodious reception room, with a large dining and bail room in the rear, besides other apartments for the use of the Club.

The Commodore is John C. Gunther; Vice-Commodore, II. Van Nostrand.

The Regatta Committee were P. McGihen, J. Ellsworth, and J. Roiston. Reception Committee: J. R. Mallory, H. Van Nostrand, and J. Wake.

Among the guests on the occasion were the Rev.

DOBLE W	ere ente	red for	the race	0:		
					Owner.	
Mattie				J. Ell	sworth.	
Comino				Com.	Gunther.	
Sea Mev	f			V. Co	m. Van Win	kle.
Ida				F. Be	Ame.	-
Zratta.				J. Va	n Rusktek.	
Jane Ve	rnon			R. EI	sworth.	
George	Coaney.			R. E1	lson.	
Aurevol	F				Ellsworth.	
Waterfa	11			W. E	leworth.	
Annie M	8C			C. Ul	ck.	
les Moy	ver			J. O.	Seymour.	
Flyawa	V			A. 8.	Livingstone	
					he southw	
and a sp	elendid	start wa	s made-	-all the	boats runs	aing
on the r	ort tack	k toward	is State	n Island.	The Ver	non
nd 40	-Indiana	A the	Gen M		-t the Cla	

and a spiendid start was made—all the boats running on the port tack towards Staten Island. The Vernon led to windward, the Sea Mower next, the Gratta next, and the Mattle a little behind, having parted her jib halyards, which she soon made right and took the lead. All the other boats followed in 'fine order and close together. The Sea Mew, when a short distance from the stake boat, carried away her throat halyard, and one of the crew having gone sloft to repair damage, the boat careened over to the breeze and upset. A sloop and a boat from the Club House went to the rescue, took off the crew, and towed in the wreck. A bit of the must could be seen above water, it glittered in the rays of the sun, and showed that enough of the glory of her first race remained in that portion of hor structure to light her to victory yet, for this was the first had time she sailed one hundred yards from shore. When she upset she ran her mast through the side of the Lida, which was passing at the time, and was compelled thereby to withdraw from the race. The traveller of the Sea Mower got loose, and she was unable to turn the stake boat at the second round. The Aurevoir and the Annie Mac fell out of the race, and the remaining craft that weathered the gale and came to time turned the stake boat in the following order:

Mattle.

Mattle.

Geo. Coancy got the first prize, and Waterfall the second. A German band supplied the music, and the festivities of the day were kept up with great spirit until a late hour in the evening.

The Bowery Explosion. The inquest in this disaster was continued yes erday at the Sixth Precinct Station House by Coro

The Bowery Explosion.

The inquest in this disaster was continued yesterday at the Sixth Precinct Station House by Coroner Keenan.

Mr. Joseph R. Coffee, Jr., 101 Charles street, engineer and inspector of boilers Metropolitan Police Department, testified that he had examined the exploded boiler and found the diameter of the tube 36 inches and the height 5½ feet; he believed that the explosion was caused by an over-pressure of steam and by tampering with the safety valve; there are no evidences that the boiler was overheated, or that it had not sufficient water; there is contrary evidence; the safety valve appeared to be in good condition, and the iron of good quality; he thought socket boile should be used instead of screws; three years' use, with proper care, would not make an engine an old one; he considered the boiler in perfectly good condition when it exploded; the faces of the steam gauge were absent; he would revoke any man's license who would tie down a safety valve.

Thos. F. Powers, of Brooklyn, corroborated the testimony of Mr. Coffee.

Mr. Jas. Glichrist, of 322 West Thirty-first street, testified that he ran the exploded-engine for nearly two years; it was not in good order when it was accepted by the Fire Department of Grand street, he burned it out, the boiler was afterward repaired, and as his suggestion an extra blow-off cock was put in, and after that she worked very well for a while, but had to be sent subsequently to the Amoskeag Company's works to be repaired; in his opinion a sediment had settled at the bottom, around the chime of the boiler, which prevented the water from covering it, and being heated up it gave way at these points; the engine was changed around a good deal, and as no one engineer would be responsible for keeping it in good order, the sediment would accumulate much more than if one man alone had charge of it; he had strapped down the ansety valve about four times while he had charge of the single, but never in the same way as he understood it had been done in this case, w

shows that it and the flucs must have been nearly redhot, in consequence of low water; both feed-pipes
are open, and one so bent it cannot be shut off, which
is conclusive evidence that the engineer in charge
knew that the boiler had low water; had it been
otherwise, both feed-pipes would not be open,
the boiler appeared to be well made and
stayed, and of good tron, and would have stood
much more pressure of steam than is ever required
to run steam fire engines; after the steam gauge
was burst and the safety valve strapped down, no
man could tell how much steam was in the boiler;
the boiler was constructed of the very best iron
manufactured by the Sligo Iron Works, 3-16 inch;
both outside and inside shells same thickness; he
superintended its manufacture, and considered it as
strong a boiler as they had ever made, and they had
made between 300 and 400; the cause of the explosion was too great pressure of steam, of which he
was positive, and perhaps too low water also; he
found that the soot was burned off from more than
one-half the fire box, which shows that it must have
been nearly red-hot.

The Coroner decided to close the testimony here,
but the jury wanted to get the testimony of the engineer, P. W. Hand, and for that purpose they adjourned to the City Hospital. This officer testificthat he was an engineer and machinist; that prevto the explosion his own engine had been dit of
order, and he was compelled to take the engine that
exploided. He was offered No. 38, but it had oseem
or water gauge cock, and he had no cl-see but to
take the one he did, although he had rused it before. He tried her at the engine slocy and would
not server down, and she leaked by to take her.
could not better himself, and early published: 60
He detailed then the facts as a seady published: 60
He detailed then the facts as a seady published: 60
He detailed then the facts as a seady published: 60
He detailed then the facts as a seady published: 60
He detailed then the facts as a seady published: 60
He detailed then the

and three quarts of steam blew out: he then started the engine slowly, when it commenced to foam badly, het the steam gange indicated only 60 pounds of steam; he word steam lightly, tried the gange cocks again, and found the engine sill foaming; the glass of the steam gange then blew out; he was in the act of stopping her when the explosion occurred, and he was so much injured as to be unconscious until last Tuesday. The steam gange was blown out because the engine was not much used, and it had corroded; it blew out about five minutes before the explosion; between the outer and inner sheets of the boiler the space had rusted, and he believed that was the cause of the explosion; the inside sheet only exploded; had it been a regular explosion the engine would have been blown blocks away; the iron was only 3-16 inch thick. This closed Mr. Hand's testimony. The jury then returned to the station house to deliberate upon a verdict, which after an hour they returned, censuring the engineer.

Public opinion has placed the Metropolitan Fire Department in the condition of defendants in this case, and as such it was represented by three of its members and officers jesterday, while the Amoskeag Mannfacturing Company, in throwing the biame of the work of their hands, have sought to show negligence on the part of the engineer.

## LABOR MOVEMENTS.

The boss bricklayers met yesterday at 51 Liber-street, Mr. John T. Conover in the chair, and Mr. The boss bricklayers met yesterday at 51 Liberty street, Mr. John T. Conover in the chair, and Mr. Wm. H. Jackson, Secretary.

Mr. Ross reported that the Committee on visiting owners of buildings had called upon one who promised to stop his work until the strike ended. No further progress had been made. He suggested that meetings of the employers in every branch of the building trade be convened, and that delegations of five wait upon owners to solicit their forbearance, sympathy, and aid. The speaker conceived it to be the duty of owners to back them up, to befriend them, and eventually the workmen, who would thus be rescued from the tyranny of the unions. The speaker was applauded

Mr. Edditz moved that the Executive Committee be increased from five to nine, and that it be empowered to open a room in Broadway where the bosses could meet privvately.

Mr. Ross objected to the expense of a room.

Mr. Edditz said it was necessary to have some place where they could consuit privately, and not have all their actions made public.

Mr. Sayre believed each boss should report to the Executive Committee every day as to whether his men had resumed work.

Mr. Edditz reported he had not seen his own men for four days, but he had seen men working at Mr. Hickey's, corner of Broadway and Thirty-first street.

Mr. Hickey said he had two men and four boys working ten hours daily. [Applause.]

After some desultory remarks, the following names were added to the Committee: Messrs. Mark Edditz, Amos Woodruff, Heary Valk, John Tucker, and John Laimbeer.

The Becretary read the following:

Warraus, We believe there are a large number of the journeymen bricklayers opposed to the eight-hour

and John Laimbeer.

The Becretary read the following:

Whereas, We believe there are a large number of the lornesquene bricklayers opposed to the eight-hour movement; and
Whereas, Believing it is their interest to carn all the money they can earn during the summer, that they may have the means to support themselves and families during the winter months when they are unable to work at their trade; and
Whereas, We believe they are anxious to go to work at ten hours per day if they felt sure they would be sustained by the supplyars against the eight-hour men; therefore, be it
we, the boss bricklayers, open an exchange, and invite the journeymen bricklayers of New York and vicinity to unite with us in organizing a society of ten-hour men.

Resolved, That we will pay all good bricklayers \$5.50 per day for ten hours' work.

Resolved, That we will take no more work either by the day, contract, or percentage during the present strike of the bricklayers.

Mr. Ross wished to amend by refusing to make contracts without a condition protecting them in case of strikes.

Mr. Connolly believed these resolutions were in

strike of the bricklayers.

Mr. Ross whised to amend by refusing to make contracts without a condition protecting them in case of strikes.

Mr. Connolly believed these resolutions were in the interest of the men. There scenned to be no determination, no entiusiasm in the meeting: they were lukewarm, and seemed afraid, when they should be steadfast and united. He was not a boss bricklayer, but if the bricklayers succeeded in reducing the time, plumbers, carpenters, and others would immediately follow suit.

Mr. Stewart reasserted the first portion of the remarks of the preceding speaker, and then went on to say that respectable workmen were opposed to the strike, and in sympathy with the bosses. They should take a high stand against the well-organized force arrayed against them. The best way to defeat the strike was to cultivate the friendship of what he styled, with emphasis, the "respectable" journeymen. That was the only way to take the buil by the horns; if not, they might as well give up at once. They should not employ any man who persisted in remaining a member of a society, the rules of which prohibited the members from working on buildings with bosses who had more than two apprentices.

Another gentleman said they should not employ society men. The small end of the wedge had been aiready entered, and they should drive it home until the unlons were split in pieces. Get the society and non-society men more antagonistic to each other, and then, like the Kilkenny cast, they would eat one another up, and leave the bosses victorious. [Applause.]

It was suggested that 50 cents an hour to bricklay-

another up, and leave the bosses victorial plause.]
It was suggested that 50 cents an hour to bricklayers, and 25 cents to laborers, be offered the men, to work as long or short as they pleased.

Mr. Hanna moved that a committee be appointed to confer with the men, as they might accede to nine hours, if not to ten.

Mr. Ross said such a committe would never receive bis assection.

Mr. Ross said such a committe would never receive his sanction.

Mr. Bidlitz defended the bosses, and denounced the men. He averred that the declaration published yesterday by the men was made up of untruths, but said probably they did not know what was in it, for none of them was capable of writing it. [Laughter.] After some further remarks in the same strain, the speaker sat down.

The resolutions were put separately, when the first was adopted and the last two tabled.

Mr. Ross told those present not to be discouraged because the meeting was small (about one hundred were present), which he accounted for by a mistake as to the day appointed. Another member accounted for the paucity of numbers by the sharp-shooting festival.

Mr. Valk moved that they should solemnly adhers to their original resolution, demanding ten hours or nothing. Fussed.

Adjourned to Wednesday, same time and place.

Journeymen Brickingers. The joint Committee was in session yesterday at Demlit Hall, and were engaged chiefly in fitting out the seventeen men who started for Washington where they will receive \$5 per day for eight hours. Reports have been received thus far from 25 bosses who have withdrawn from the Master Masons' Society and are giving the eight hours, while many more are reported as giving it covertly. The Committee lave the names of several bosses who are preparing work, and lave promised their foreman that they will give the eight hours and \$5 per day just as soon

who have withcrawn rom the master masons Society and are giving the eight hours, while many more are reported as giving it covertly. The Committee lave the names of several bosses who are preparing work, and have promised their foreman that they will give the eight hours and \$5 per day just as soon as they are ready with their work. The men have not yet, however, obtained any contracts to finish work now stopped by the bosses, but propositions to that effect have been made by several parties. Mr. Morgan, foreman of Stewart & Masterson, is finishing work at Forty-ninth street, between Fith and Sixth avenues. Mr. Johnson, Forty-sixth street and Third avenue, and Alex. McMullen, Eightleth street and Third avenue, are giving the eight hours. Corcoran & Spaulding are also giving it. By the assessment of the National Bricklayers' Union, the Brooklyn Bricklayers have been ussessed \$5,000 per month to sustain the men now on strike. Proportionate assessments have been ussessed \$5,000 per month to sustain the men now on strike. Proportionate assessments have been ussessed \$5,000 per month to sustain the men now on strike. Proportionate assessments have been ussessed \$5,000 per month to sustain the men now on strike. Proportionate assessments have been ussessed \$5,000 per month to sustain the men now on strike. Proportionate assessments have been uselessed \$5,000 per month to sustain the men now on strike. Proportionate assessments have been uselessed \$5,000 per month to sustain the men now on strike. Proportionate assessments have been uselessed \$5,000 per month to sustain the men now on strike. At mass provided and Mr. P. Coogan presented a verbal report embodied in the proceedings of the committee above given. He stated, also, that the Union was smply able to meet the demands of the members on strike, and they would not make any demands upon their brother tradesmen throughout the country.

Mr. Arthur Delaney, lawyer and ex-State Assemblyman, was then introduced. He addressed the meeting at length and strike hinduced th

Reynolds also addressed the meeting, which afterward adjourned.

Brooklyn, E. 75, Brickinyers' Meeting.

The members of this Association held a special meeting at 280 Grant street last night, to take action and extend aid and sympathy to the brickinyers and plasterers of New York, who are now on a strike. The following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved That in the action of the brickinyers of New York in coordance with the laws of the State and countries and do sympathise with our brothers in the noble stad which they have taken in adopting the eight hour stead which they have taken in adopting the eight hour stead which they have taken in adopting the eight hour stead which they have taken in adopting the eight hour stead which they have taken in adopting the eight hour steam; and that we, the brickinyers of Brooklyn, E. J., will give our moral and material support as long as we have a dollar in our Treasury.

After the transaction of some routine business, the After the transaction of some routine business, the neeting adjourned.

The Palaters.
This Society held a meeting last evening at 95 Sixth avenue. The delegates to the Workingmen's Union presented a report of the meetings and action of that body. The quarterly financial report showed the receipts to be \$656 and the debits \$1,300 for the quarter. The nomination of officers was postponed until the next meeting. Adjourned.

A Fenian Picnic at Bellevue Garden. In response to a call from the Fenian Bro-therhood of this city, there was a large gathering of people at Bellevue Garden yesterday afternoon and night, who enjoyed the breeze, the dance, and an address amazingly. Dancing commenced at noon and was continued until late in the night on the plat-form adjoining the hotel, and also upon a patch of greensward under a tree. At six o'clock there was

Board of Aldermen. The Board met yesterday, President Coman in he chair.
Alderman Hardy offered the following, which were dopted:

adopted:
Warros, The Court of Appeals has decided that the
Councilmen elected at the charter election in Dec. 167,
are entitled to their seats as Councilmen for the year 1884,
and that the Councilmen who were elected at the charter
election in December, 1885, are not entitled to act as
Councilmen during the year 1889; and
Warross, The Councilmen elected in the year 1898
have acted as Councilmen up to the present time; therefore,

councilmen during the year 1898; and
Whereas, The Councilmen up to the present time; therefore,
have acted as Councilmen up to the present time; therefore,
sectived, That the Counsel to the Corporation be
the sheety requested to inform this Board, at his est
convenience, whether the acts of the said Coultmen during the year 1895, up to the time of the deck 1
of the Court of Appeals, are legal and binding,
whether the several departments of the city are boby the said acts, and are authorized and obliged to cointo effect the ordinances and resolutions passed du
the year 1898 up to the present time.

By resolution the Comptroller was directed to is
\$40,000 worth of market stock, bearing interest
per cent, per annum, said interest to be paid seannually in May and November, and the principa
be redeemed May 1, 1897. The First and Eg.
Wards were divided into more convenient elect
districts. Lafayette place and Bond street were
rected to be paved with the McGonegal wooden pament.

The Board adopted a resolution appropriat
\$30,000 for the celebration of the 4th of July, a
ment.

The Board adopted a resolution from
Councilmen, by adding that instead of a commit
of five from each Board to carry out the intentions
the resolution, that said committee consist
seven members.

The Board adopted, over the Mayor's veto, reso
thous to pave Second avenue from Fourteenth
Nineteenth street, and Nineteenth street from Thi
to Sixth avenue, with the Nicolson pavement. R
ington street, from Bowery to Mangin street, a
Fourth street, from Bowery to Mangin street is entilength with the Brown & Miller pavement; Ri
ington street, from Bowery to Mangin street is entilength with the Brown & Miller pavement; also,
give a prize of \$250 to the American Marksmen,
Association. Resolutions were adopted over the
Mayor's veto a resolution to ado
over the Mayor's veto, a resolution to ado
over the Mayor's veto,

REAL ESTATE. Johnson & Miller's sale of Jamaica lots is the only sale of importance to take place to-day. We have referred to it so often, and it is so largely dwelt upon in our advertising columns, that by this time its merits must be widely known.

The Old Board of Councilmen.—The outgoing

Board met yesterday afternoon, President Stacom in the chair. After passing resolutions complimentary to the President, the Clerk and his deputies, and other assistants, and the reporters, the Board adjourned sine die.

EARTIQUARE AT SEA.—The United States steam

EARTIQUARE AT SEA.—The United States steam

the 28th, reports: No date, lat. 37.30, long. 73.50, spoke brig Jane (of Londonderry) from —, for Boston. June 28, in a heavy squall, carried away the main yard. June 15, during the night, and morning of the 16th, experienced shocks from two earthquakes.

PERSONAL.-We are requested by Mr. R. L. Fowler, the writer of the second letter on the subject of baggage lost on board the steamboat Mary Powell, he did not intend the letter itself for publication, but merely wrote to correct a misstatement of the first letter, expecting the editors to convey the infor-

mation in their own language.

Bold Robbert with a Curious Sequel.—Ben jamin Hertz, a boy employed in the banking house of D. A. Boody, 12 Wall street, when returning yester-day morning to the office with \$60,000 worth of Government bonds in his possession, was met on the stairs of that building by a man who knocked him down, beat him severely against the wall, and took the bonds away from him. This was but the work of alarm the thief had made his escape. The sequel is, however, very curious and remarkable, for the man in endeavoring to escape ran through Wall street to Broadway, and then tried to baffle any pursuers by dodging into Rector street. While hastily turning the corner he ran against a man in a rough manner, turned quickly and began to show fight. The thief, supposing the fighter to be a detective officer, or per-haps fearing the delay might lead to his capture, haps fearing the delay might lead to his capture, dropped the valuable prize and ran off as fast as his legs would let him, leaving the bonds behind him on the pavement, and so made his escape. An officer coming up at the time the package was given to kim, and subsequently restored to the owner.

Drowner.—James Leary, aged 30, of Brooklyn, E. D., fell overboard yesterday afternoon at Pier 43 North river, and was drowned.

STABAING APPRAY.—Louis Becker was yester-day afternoon charged before Justice Ledwith, at the Jefferson Market Court, with stabbing Jeremiah Murphy, of 128 East Eleventh street, in the eye. Committed for trial. Countitted for trial.

COUP DE SOLEIL.—William Bell, aged 15, restaing in Nincteenth street, between Tenth and Elevanth avenuhs, was yesterday afternoon overcome with heat at the corner of Twenty-seventh street and Tenth avenue, and taken to Mount Sinai Hospital.

FATALLY INJUNES. Henry Moore, aged 15, of the second secon Injured lad was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Toms.—A young girl, 16 years of age, of respectable parentage, was yesterday sent to the House of Refuge by Justice Hogan as a common prostitute, upon complaint of an older sister...J. C. Willis, a travelling agent for Mr. George C. Randus, of 35 Maiden lane, and others, was, upon complaint, held for trial on a charge of selling goods committed to him, and retaining the money received for his own benefit. He denies the allegations and asserts his innocence.

benefit. He denies the allegations and asserts his innocence.

La Salle Institute.—The commencement exercises of the La Salle Institute were concluded yesterday. A very large audience were present, who appeared to be much interested in the performance. The following was the programme:

Overture—Band. Declamation—Thomas Barber and J. Grady. Surveying—First Academic Class. Music—Plano, James McKillogong. "Far, far, Upon the Sea." demic First Commercial Class. Par, the Upon the Sea." demic First Commercial Class. Declamation—English and Greek, Thomas Goodman and M. Plunkett. Music—Cornet Solc. R. Duggan. Trigonometry—Clane and Sphericall, First Academic Class. Music—Plano, "Coaxing Folks." F. Clarke. Essay.—Republican Government, "Thomas Goodman, Music—Band. Philosophy—Hydralics and Pneumatics, First Academic Class. Soig—Solo, "Feople Will Talk," M. Plunkett. Latin—Tist Division. Music—Plano, "King Pipin's Folka," Thomas Malany. Declamation—J. R. Fisher. Music—Band. Division. Music—Plano, "Ring Pipin's Folka," Thomas Malany. Declamation—J. R. Fisher. Music—Band. Division. Soigh Commercial Class. Soigh Commercial Class. Soigh Commercial Class. Soigh Solo, "Feople Will Talk," M. Plunkett. Latin—Tist Division. Music—Plano, "Ring Pipin's Folka," The band was composed of a number of the puter of the pu-

termediate classes.

The band was composed of a number of the pupils who are instructed in the theory and practice of music, and performed with much skill. Great proficiency was shown in the examinations, and also in the declamations. The course of study is very thorough, including the classics, mathematics, and modern languages. There is an excellent corps of instructors, who are assisted by Professor A. S. de Thienne, as teacher of languages. The distribution of premiums to the commercial and academic departments will take place at the Cooper Institute on Thursday, July 2, at 7% o'clock P. M.

THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM—BEFORE
JUDGE CARDOZO.—ALLEGED FRAUDULERT SUPPLESSION OF TESTIMONY.—Win. Mosor agt, J. A. Polhamus and E. J. Jackson. A motion was made in this
case yesterday to postpone the trial of certain issnes
ordered by the Court to be tried by a jury, on the
ground of the absence of Mr. L. W. Jerome, a necessary witness. The defendants in this action recovered from plaintiff in a suit in the Superior Court, a
judgment for #131,000 in an action growing out of
transactions in Pacific Mail stock. After execution
was issued and the Sheriff had made a levy, the present action was brought to set aside the judgment
on the ground of fraud in obtaining it, and the suppression of certain testimony. Judge Cardozo some
time ago ordered the question of the fraudulent suppression of testimony to be tried before a jury. The
case came up pesterday, and the motion to postpone
was claborately discussed. It was finally decided
that the questions be tried to-day, before the Judge
without a jury. Ex-Judge Pierrepont and Mr.
Stoughton for plaintiff; James T. Brady for defendants.

Suppress Court, Chambers—Before Judges

SUPREME COURT, CHAMBERS—BEFORE JUDGE INGRAMAN.—DIVORCES.—Decrees of divorce were granted yesterday in the following cases: Juliet L. Mayer agt. Maurice Mayer; Addison V. D. Conover agt. Lizzle Conover; Delia F. Lowber agt. Lewis W. Lowber; Gustav Arewhaus agt. Mina Newhaus; Francis X. Reiuherdt agt. Catherine Ecinhardt.